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OUR STANDARD BLEND OF
SCOTCH WHISKY
\$14.00 PER DOZEN
Sample on Application.
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12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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THE FINEST
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"BOAR'S HEAD"
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For each 8 dozen Pints \$24.00
Per dozen Pints ... 3.00
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An Elegant Preparation Delicately Perfumed.
Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-
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as a Turkish Bath.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1342]

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A Blend
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Distillations of the
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PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a1412]

NOTICE.

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etc., are open to receive OFFERS FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 48,600
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For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

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Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

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TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
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Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [1682]

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PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 30 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [52]

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NAVY BOILED
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TARPAULIN
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WARE, &c., and FOCHOOW
LACQUERED WARE.
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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [222]

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BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
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Hongkong, 7th September, 1905.

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HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

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5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use. ... \$22.00
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Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
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HAVE NOW REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW STORE

IN CHATER ROAD AND ICE HOUSE STREET.

ENTRANCE IN ICE HOUSE STREET.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [a36]

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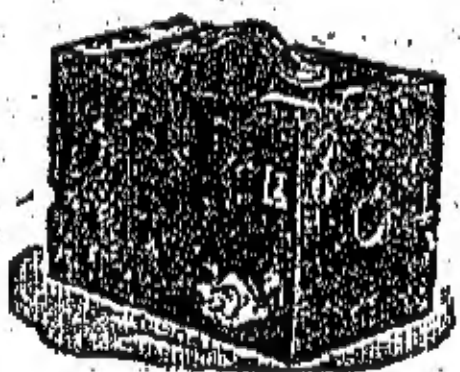
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Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

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COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM DEPRESSED VITALITY.

FOR FATIGUE OF MIND AND BODY, AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

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AND

APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]

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3 SIZES. [a35]

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Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1299]

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Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

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Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1729]

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Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

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Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a4]

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Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the Cuisine a specialty.

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Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [a4]

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA).

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HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

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SHAMEN—CANTON.

On the British Concession.

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In the Centre of the Praia Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.

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Proprietor

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Any Order Promptly Attended To.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

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THE BEST INGREDIENTS only are used.

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ENGLISH
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Manage our Factories, and their practical knowledge and constant supervision enables us to produce waters of unrivalled excellence and purity.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
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Chemists by Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news of others should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous communications should be accepted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic address: Press, Codes: A.B.C. 514 22. Editors: P.O. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12.

MURKINS.
On 1st September, at Shanghai, the wife of W. J. BARKER, of London.
On 3rd September, at Yokohama, Mrs. N. G. MARRIAGE, of London.
On 5th September, at Shanghai, the wife of I. E. DELBONO, of London.
On 6th September, at Shanghai, Lewis Price THOMAS to Elizabeth DENN.
On 7th September, at Kolding, Denmark, Robert BERNER to Augusta MOLLER.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUE ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1905.

Now that the first blush of excitement consequent on the very unexpected conclusion of the peace negotiations at Portsmouth has had time to subside, the present seems a favourable moment to review the terms finally agreed on. In some quarters the apparently too ready acquiescence of Japan in Russia's terms has been a subject of wonderment, and almost of blame, while in others it has been attributed to the magnanimity of the Japanese Government. Without venturing to sit in judgment on what does not concern us, we may surmise with regard to the first, that the Japanese Government really understood the position better than we can, and as touching the second, that in the affairs of nations, whether political or economical, magnanimity ceases to be a virtue.

Everyone who has had the misfortune to become engaged in a lawsuit with an impecunious opponent has felt, as the Japanese negotiators, the enormous strength of the position. Wealth which enables the unprincipled to protract his case by appeals or other devices till his opponent is worn out or ruined in the struggle is a powerful weapon; but when opposed to the bankrupt who has nothing to lose, and has skill enough to make his poverty a weapon of offence it makes but a poor show. The

impecunious tenant who refuses to be ejected, and compels his landlord to pay for his disturbance or take off the roof and thereby ruin his own property, used in Ireland to be a familiar figure, and many are the tales current of the loss and inconvenience to which the recalcitrant landlord has had to submit; besides making himself the butt for the sarcasms and mock solicitude of his neighbours. In such a position Japan found herself vis-à-vis with Russia, and the Tsar, indifferent to the opinions of Europe, showed himself here master of the situation, and was able to hurl defiance at his tormenter. Russia had in fact exploited to the tune of some thousand millions her confiding neighbours till the latter had closed their purse strings. As it was perfectly certain that towards an indemnity Russia could not raise another cent, it would palpably have exposed Japan to the ridicule of the world to have gone on throwing good money after bad, as every day Russia's financial position, and her consequent inability to effect another loan would have been rendered more hopeless and at home the State was bankrupt. On the other hand, and this is not to be forgotten, Japan's own creditors were disposed to become clamorous, and signs of weakness came to warn her as to the possible effect on the money market of continuing the conflict. Perhaps not so easily accounted for is Japan's return of the northern portion of Saghalien to Russia. Some years ago when Japan under threats from Russia consented to exchange her half of Saghalien for the Kuriles, Japan was hardly in a position to make any effective use of her dependency. She was only beginning her new policy, and had scarcely got herself out of the tangle of the Satsuma movement. Since then, of course, affairs have progressed and Japan finds herself a powerful and respected state. The population of Japan has in the meanwhile increased upwards of fifty per cent., and now amounts, by last census, to not far short of forty-eight millions, or at the rate of considerably over 300 per square mile, and is annually growing at a rapid rate. One of her needs is land, and this was one of the main reasons for her anxiety with regard to Korea. Saghalien is a richly wooded country and is within the forest zone of Asia. The Japanese have always been a timber loving people, and the forests are a valuable asset. Still with all the care exercised, the forests of Japan within the last ten years have decreased in area some nine per cent., and now cover rather less than forty million acres. With the fate of China before her she has naturally grown anxious so that with the growth of her population and the diminution of her forests she was deeply concerned in the recovery of her old province. The anxiety of her government for peace before her home industries had begun to feel the effects of a long and draining war is plainly shown by its consent to actually take a retrograde step, and surrender territory actually in her hands. On the other hand Japan has gained much by the war, much more, indeed, than is represented by the value of the indemnity and the territory waived. In the first place she has secured the evacuation of Manchuria, all the more effectually that she has actually paid for it and the debt has been acknowledged. In the next place she has strengthened her position in Korea with the acknowledged consent of Russia and the other Powers, even China, and this in itself is a valuable asset. Next, what may be described as an immediately available asset, she has obtained the full reversion of Russia's lease in the Liaoting peninsula. Beyond this she has obtained from Russia the engagement that her railway from Siberia shall never be used for other than mercantile purposes, and shall cease to be used for military ends. It is true, of course, that the other party to the agreement is Russia, and that good faith has no existence in the vocabulary of the Russian Government further than she has the power and the opportunity to break it. Japan has had the power to enforce the agreement; she refrains from the contest with her power unaffected, and has the means and the intention to have the agreement carried out. Although Japan has refrained from pressing her demands for Russia's war ships interned in neutral ports she has apparently exercised a wise discretion, as in the present temper of Russia's

many suppose to have been looking forward to carrying out a German Empire in the Far East. That dream has been dispelled by the retirement of Russia. Still the political temper of Germany has never been of the best, and Japan does well to consider her. On the whole Japan has not fared badly, and has perhaps acted discreetly in not leaving too many tags lying about for the gleaners of stolen property to get hold of. There is some reasonable probability that Russia will not in the immediate future attempt any glaring step in the extreme East of Asia. Russia, of course, as long as she continues to be Russia, cannot keep her hands out of mischief, and apparently untaught by her lesson has been trying on mauling in Mongolia. In this she has not the address to see that she is really playing Japan's game. For one thing she is not likely to find China so ready to fall into the snare, and for the next China has as yet failed to produce a second La Hung Chang. Any strengthening of China here is really in Japan's interest. Beyond this, England is at last alive to the importance of the issue, and cannot, and apparently will not, permit the lesson of Lhasa to be forgotten.

Shanghai now has six thousand Japanese residents.

The English Mail of the 12th August was delivered in London on the 9th inst.

Police news appears on the fifth page, along with a variety of other matter.

The rice crop in Japan is expected to be 20 per cent below last year's; but the Korean crop is a good one.

The Supreme Court will rise for vacation next week, the sittings being suspended from 20th inst. to 17th prox.

It was reported in Japan that King Edward had sent a congratulatory telegram to the Mikado on the conclusion of peace.

The Manila police effected 1,072 arrests during August, and recovered stolen money to the amount of two pesos.

It is stated on good authority that the repairing of the damage done to the R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* in the recent typhoon will probably cost over \$100,000.

The German gumbast *Ilis* arrived from Macao Monday afternoon. She reports that the prevailing topic there is the earthquake, and that most of the people are still afraid to sleep indoors.

Captain Meyer, of the N.D.L.S. *Prinzess*, which brought out Prince and Princess Arisugawa, has been decorated by the Mikado with the Fourth Class order of the Rising Sun.

Mr. Willis E. Gray, of Shanghai, has entered a suit against the American China Development Company for \$45,000. The claim is for damages for alleged breach of contract. It is expected to be set down for hearing about the 16th inst.

The two new C. P. R. steamers, to be launched in October and November next, are not to be called *Empress of Austria* and *Empress of Germany*, as at first announced, but *Empress of Britain* and *Empress of Iceland*.

The gallantry of the captain, officers, and boat's crew of the str. *Albany*, who rescued the crew of the foundering str. *Pechili*, during the recent heavy gale was to be marked by a presentation at the rooms of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association at Shanghai.

Captain Buchanan of the British s.s. *Strathmore* from Glasgow reports that when nearing Java a fire broke out in the bunkers which were stowed with coal. It was immediately subdued and eventually extinguished after leaving Probolinggo, very little damage being done.

A new bank will shortly start business in Shanghai under the name of the Commercial Bank and Trust Company. Concessions have been formed with some of the leading American banks and, besides general banking business, the new firm will act as a trust and surety company. Fuller details are promised shortly.

A Peking telegram to the N.C. *Daily News* said: "Some of the officials are afraid that Japan may demand in Manchuria the compensation she was unable to secure in the peace negotiations; but the general opinion at Peking is, that she will not go beyond the scope of the terms of the treaty."

A Swatow correspondent says:—Evidence of the stagnation in shipping circles which is upon us, is the presence of two empty steamers in the port. These have been lying here for three weeks, one of them moving to a position less in the way of the usual callers. Freight is on the down-grade; and the resumption of their duties by the regular-Osaka liners points to a longer list of unemployed "tramps" in the near future. Tightness of money in the Viceroy's yacht at Canton is making itself felt here.

The following information has been received from the Commander of H.B.M.'s surveying-ship *Waterwitch*:—"A rock, to the south of Namoo island, with 17 feet of water over it at L.W.O.S., with 6 to 12 fathoms round it, is situated in the following position: From the rock—Centre of Three Chimneys bears N. 43 deg. W. Centre of dome island bears N. 78 deg. E., distant 4 cables. Latitude 23 deg. 21 ft. N. Longitude 117 deg. 7 ft. 18 in. E. The bearings are magnetic."

Ten days having elapsed since the last case of plague and the health of the Colony being otherwise good the issue of clean bills of health has been resumed from to-day the 12th September.

The s.s. *Proteson*, which arrived at Hongkong yesterday, has on board over 400 refugees from Saghalien and 12 prisoners from the captured warship *Caraculac*. They will tranship at Port Said for Odesa.

The mail from America, by the s.s. *Siberia* yesterday consisted of six bags of newspapers for Hongkong. There were no letters or registered articles. We understand that the San Francisco despatching office has been disorganised lately by press of work.

A table-cloth, which the Russian destroyer with Admiral Rozhdestvensky, used in the battle of the Japan Sea as a flag of truce, has lately arrived at the Tokyo Naval Department. The cloth, of the white flag, 7 by 43 feet, will shortly be exhibited before the public as a souvenir of the great naval battle.

A second edition of the New Street Index, by Arthur Chapman, Government Assessor, revised and corrected up to date, is now ready. This work, as we have previously said, is invaluable to solicitors, insurance companies, architects and surveyors, estate agents, property brokers and all who are interested in real estate in the Colony.

A native Filipino paper says:—"Let the Chinese and the Cantonese take care what they are doing. The Filipinos do not have to emigrate to other countries to make a living; we find comfort in our own blessed country. In the Philippines, there are a great number of Chinese who are protected by the law and well treated, but this tolerance may disappear if the boycott against the goods of our brother nation continues. Let the Chinese beware."

We quoted the other day a paragraph announcing that Mr. Richer B. Thorne had been appointed by President Roosevelt to be American Consul at Cebu, in place of the energetic and popular Mr. John Fowler. It is now learnt that the post to which Mr. Thorne has been appointed is that of Marshal of the American Consulate at Cebu. The failure of the attempt to extend the boycott to Cebu was greatly due to Mr. Fowler's vigorous intervention.

The following news reached the N.C. *Daily News* from Tokyo:—The Chinese Government is now investigating the damage sustained in Manchuria by the war. It is reported that the Military Governor of Mukden has estimated the damages in Shengking at Ts. 29,000,000, and over 30,000 lives, but the damages in the provinces of Kirin and Heilung-kiang cannot yet be ascertained. When this investigation is completed, China will decide whether to demand an indemnity from the belligerents, or not.

At his sales rooms in Duddell Street, Mr. G. P. Lammer yesterday put up for public auction the Italian steamer *Dominio*, together with her engines, boilers, anchors, chains, gear, etc., (excepting oil, stores and provisions) as she now lies off Ni-wok Island. The bidding, which opened at \$200, was spirited, and the wreck was eventually knocked down to Mr. Kit Kee for \$1,950. This is a good price considering the vessel is lying in a port known to be infested by pirates, and at low water only a small portion is visible.

In 1913, the output of coal in Japan was 10,088,845 tons and the number of persons employed in the workings was 14,941. The number of persons killed was 215 and the death-rate per 1,000 employed was 2.53. During the same year in India, the output of coal was 7,193,386 tons, the number of persons employed 80,138, the number of deaths 97, and the death-rate per 1,000 employed 1.13. This information is derived from a blue book—Part IV, Colonial and Foreign Statistics, Mines and Quarries—just issued by the Home Office. It proves that the safety of the Indian coal mines is confirmed by even international comparison.

The N.C. *Daily News* says:—Baron Kriegerstein, after serving as a correspondent in both camps in the present war, came to Shanghai and bought the C. N. S. *Wuchang*, with the hope of seeing the great naval battle, but owing to misinformation, he was at Macao while the Battle of Tsushima was being fought. He returned to Shanghai, and then went north in the *Wuchang* on an unknown mission, visiting the north-eastern Siberian ports, and on his way down the *Wuchang* was wrecked near Cape Patience, Saghalien. Baron Kriegerstein landed and made his way across to the trans-Siberian railway and to Harbin, where his adventurous life had a tragic ending (shot while cleaning his rifle). He was a tall, handsome, soldierly man, and capital companion.

Our Shanghai contemporary reports:—Messrs Hopkins, Dunn & Co. on the 8th inst. held a very successful auction of pieces of goods damaged by the flood, consisting of white shirtings and woollen goods. The former were sold at barely ten per cent below invoice cost, and the woollen goods actually realised their invoice prices. And this—It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, as the auctioneers might say at the present moment. Messrs. L. Moore have been working at high pressure the last day or two selling the flood-damaged cargo, and conspicuous on the lists have been the number of lots of American piece goods. Some of these were sold yesterday, shirtings and yarns, in their Nanking Road godowns at little less than fifteen per cent under invoice values. The boycott seems to be a thing of the past, as there was much spirited bidding between the Tientsin and Shanghai buyers to secure the bale lots. The American fancy prints and drills also fetched good prices.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

TRANS-CAUCASIA.

LONDON, 12th September.

The rioting continues at Baku.

TRAIN ACCIDENT AT NEW YORK.

LONDON, 12th September.

An accident on the elevated railway at New York has resulted in eleven fatalities and injured 42.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

LONDON, 10th September.

The Italian Government is taking special measures for the relief of the terrible distress caused by the recent earthquake. Soldiers are labouring unceasingly at rescue work. There are thousands homeless. The loss of life cannot yet be determined.

LATER.

The latest reports of the earthquake in Italy show that 300 dead have been recovered at Pargeli, 200 at Jappio, and that 2,000 had been killed and injured at Marterano. Fresh shocks have occurred at Reggio in the Calabria district.

THE TROUBLE IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, 10th September.

The Armenian Bishop at Shusha telegraphs an appalling account of the devastation there. The town is a mass of ruins. The fighting between the Tartars and the Armenians lasted five days, and hundreds are killed and wounded. The Bishop appeals for aid to the starving thousands.

The estimated actual destruction to the oil industry at Baku, involves a direct loss of £20,000,000, while it will require several millions to restore working. The Russian industries, which use naphtha for fuel, are also incurring immense losses.

ILLNESS OF BARON KOMURA.

LONDON, 10th September.

Baron Komura was taken suddenly ill yesterday with intestinal trouble. All his engagements in New York have been postponed; but his physician says that an operation will probably not be necessary.

THE TORTURE OF A BRITISH SUBJECT NEAR SHANGHAI.

Our recent telegram gave Quinlan as the name of the offending official. It is the name of a place near Shanghai, as the following report in the N.C. *Daily News* shows:—"We are informed that a British subject of Chinese descent, connected with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and on the staff laying the road through Quinlan (K'unshan), was arrested on Wednesday by the district magistrate of that place, named Pao Yi, on the charge of alleged connection with a fight which happened in April last. The arrest was made on the evidence obtained from a youth by the usual Chinese methods of judicial enquiry—torture—but which on independent and reliable testimony we learn was entirely unfounded, as the British subject concerned, we believe, had nothing whatever to do with the fight in question. It is further stated that the foreign staff at Quinlan, unaware at the time that the young man was a British subject, allowed him to be taken to the district magistrate's residence to take him away with them especially as that voracious official declared that he merely wanted to 'ask' a few questions, promising to restore the young man to his employers later on in the afternoon. Needless to say, having in view of his victim into his power, the magistrate forgot his promises and failed to allow the youth to return to the works, even although it is said certain persons, knowing the antecedents of the youth and the British parentage, had informed this magistrate of the fact. This affair is only one more of many recent attempts of the mandarins to override the rights of foreigners, and if these officials are not smartly pulled up in some way or other, we may soon hear of other high-handed attempts where least expected."

At a meeting of Chinese interested in cargo bought of foreigners and stored at the public wharves, damaged by the typhoon and flood at Shanghai, it was decided that the loss by water damage should be divided into three parts, and that the wharves should be asked to pay one-third, and the foreign sellers of the cargo one-third, the remaining third being borne by the Chinese buyers. It is evident from this that the Chinese at any rate do not think that the wharves can be held responsible for the whole loss, the question that was to be discussed at the meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce.

LATEST STEAMER-MOVEMENTS.

The J.C.J. *Lijn* str. *Tijpanas* left Manassas for this port on the 9th inst., and may be expected here on the 16th inst.
The Barber Line str. *Wray Castle*, from New York, sailed from Singapore on the 10th inst.
The A.L. str. *Siberia* left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst., and is expected here on the 17th inst.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 12th at 11.45 a.m. Barometric changes are unimportant over S. China and the Philippines. Pressure remains high, exceeding the normal by about a tenth of an inch, in both areas. Gradients are slight and light N.E. and E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea, and light variable winds in the Formosa Channel. Forecast:—Light variable winds; fair.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 9th September.

VICEROY'S DOCTOR ARRIVED.
The celebrated Doctor Chan Lin Fong, who was summoned by Viceroy Shum, arrived here yesterday with another Doctor named Li Ping Shu, a member of the Official Medical Society. They both took up their quarters in the Viceroy's Yamen.

SUN NING MAGISTRATE IN DIFFICULTY.
Recently several trades in the Sun Ning district petitioned Viceroy Shum, charging the Sun Ning Magistrate, Chan Yick, with committing some very serious offence. His Excellency immediately issued an order to suspend him from duty. He was brought to Canton yesterday and handed into the custody of the Poon Yu Magistrate, who has since received official instructions from the Viceroy to investigate the case.

WEN TAO-TAI'S NEW APPOINTMENT.
Cheung Chuan Yeung and Chan Sin Pin (Taotais), president and vice-president of the Cheung-Pin-Hok Tong, of Canton, have received official instructions from Viceroy Shum to proceed North to review the grand Naval Manoeuvres of the Poi Yang Squadron. During their absence, Taotai Wen Tsung Yui will be appointed acting president of the college.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.
In my correspondence of the 30th ultimo I mentioned that Viceroy Shum ordered the following offices to be removed to the Governor's Yamen, viz.:—Sin-Han-Kak, Li Kin Hing Department, Chief Police Station and the Sin-Tin-Kak. Since issuing the above order, His Excellency has deputed an officer to survey the Governor's premises, and to make an estimate of the cost of certain alterations and repairs. A few days ago the officer sent in his estimate, which amounted to about 15,000 taels. When Viceroy Shum saw that the total sum in the report ran up to five figures he immediately rescinded the order.

EARTHQUAKE.
At noon to-day a rather severe earthquake occurred here. The shock lasted several seconds. Many people said their houses were shaken.

HA CHAN TONG.
It is said that a merchant here has offered \$120,000 to Viceroy Shum for the re-opening of the "Sing Song" houses in Ha Chan Tong. As the offer is such a tempting one, I have no doubt that he will accept it.

BOYCOTT CONTINUES.

There is no doubt that Viceroy Shum has been lately endeavouring to crush the American boycott. He has imprisoned several of the chief agitators, issued proclamations sternly prohibiting all public meetings and speech making, and warned the people that if they are caught posting insulting placards, he will cause them to be most severely punished. Notwithstanding these stringent measures there has been very little sign of abatement of the boycott movement. Yesterday a Chinese friend of mine told me that only a few days ago the boycott committee had sent printed notices to all the traders and residents in the city directing them to have the notices posted on the walls of their premises. I went and made a copy of the notice. Almost every shop or residence had one posted on its front. Here is a literal translation of it: (Headed with large characters). "This family or shop (as the case may be) will not purchase American goods." (The following is in small characters). "Americans have maltreated the Chinese. This is contrary to reason or right principles. Now the people of our country are united in retelling by not purchasing American goods. This is only a proper course to adopt. If any of our countrymen should transact business with the Americans they must be devoid of the sense of shame."

A tobacco factory has been started in Hozam and it is said they are turning out cigars and cigarettes by the thousand daily. An express was circulated by this factory the other day which is worded as follows:—(Headed). "Do not smoke American cigarettes and cigars. Our brand is much cheaper and better."

"In order to meet the demand and wishes of our countrymen who have given up smoking American cigarettes and cigars we have established a large factory in Hozam. We shall be pleased to receive orders from merchants and traders."

Moon cakes are unsaleable this year, on account of rumours in town that they are made from American flour. Many of the tea shops and restaurants who have large stocks of these cakes are now suffering from the effects of the boycott.

RAILWAY MAGNATE ASSAULTED BY TOKYO MOB.

The *Coblenz* had the following:—Washington, September 8.—Edward Harriman, the greatest railroad magnate in America, many times a millionaire, and the head of the Southern Pacific Company, was mobbed in Tokyo to-day. He was not seriously hurt as far as is known here, but was incensed and threatened by a mad gang of hoodlums, who sought to vent on him their rage against everything American or European.

Marquis Ito was also stoned but not injured. Harriman is in Japan with RJ P. Schwerin, the manager of the Pacific Mail steamship company, seeking the expansion of his interests throughout Asia. He is the guest of United States Minister, Lloyd Griscom. The attack on Harriman created quite a flurry in financial circles when it was made public in New York, as hundreds of millions of dollars rest partly on the security of his genius as a builder of transportation systems. If Harriman was at all hurt, or if he chooses to make the attack on him the subject of diplomacy, he will not want for backing in Congress and on Wall Street. The riots have created a revulsion of feeling against the Japanese throughout the United States, and the newspapers comment on the matter at length as indicative of the true feelings of the Japanese toward all the western world.

BOYCOTT DISCUSSION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following was sent to us as a "memorandum of a conversation" held in the presence of Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Hongkong, between Mr. Taft, Secretary of War of the United States, and the following Chinese gentlemen residing in Hongkong: Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Wei Yuk, Messrs. Fung Wa Chun, Lau Chu Pak, Ku Fui Shun and Leung Pui Chi.

Mr. Taft.—Gentlemen, I am very glad to say you. His Excellency, Sir Matthew Nathan, has been good enough to ask you to come here in order that I may discuss with you the situation with respect to United States trade in the province of Canton and generally in China in view of the threatened boycott of United States manufactures. I am advised that trouble has arisen out of a feeling of a sense of injustice on the part of Chinamen generally with respect to the enforcement of the exclusion laws in the United States. I ought to say that those exclusion laws are directed solely against the introduction into the United States of the coolie or strictly labour class, and that neither by treaty or by law was it intended to exclude merchants or students, nor was it intended to subject them to continued or insult in the formalities attending their admission to the territory of the United States. The Bureau of Commerce and Labour, though for some time nominally under the Treasury Department, acted really independently of the head of that Department, who trusted wholly the administration of affairs to the Chief of the Bureau. The Chief of the Bureau was actuated with a desire to prevent the violation of the law, and made rulings with respect to its construction which were formally concurred in by the Secretary of the Treasury and which were in a number of cases probably too narrow and severe. Not until the last year has the attention of the President and the Cabinet been seriously called to complaints with reference to the unjust operation of the law against merchants and Chinese students who have attempted to come into the country in accordance with their treaty rights, and then, before even the boycott was threatened, the President directed the most searching investigation into the methods of the Bureau and unannounced his determination to put a stop to the abuses complained of. In public speeches in the United States, with the full consent of the President, I alluded to this subject, and spoke as follows:

"Some allusion has been made to some remarks that I have made on the Chinese question. If I had not been interviewed so many times in so many different positions, I should not think it important to restate my position upon that question, because I know that you have a definite view, but my view generally is that we have reached a point in the life of our nation, where we are to be treated by other nations as an adult male; where we are to expect from other nations the same measure of courtesy and politeness and justice as we mete out to them. Now then, I understand that all the nations of the world recognize that we are under no obligation to make this continent the dumping ground for their beggars and robbers and had people generally, and therefore that we may pass properly and still look them in the face, alien exclusion laws, which shall prevent this fair hand of ours from being loaded down with people who do it no good. I also understand that we have arrived at an agreement with the Chinese nation, by which, because their coolie class, when they come here as labourers, do not antagonize and become citizens and do not promise to become a part of this country, that we may exclude them; that has been conceded by the Chinese nation and recognized by us; but on the other hand we have recognized that there are in China merchants and students and other people who it would be an advantage to this country to have come here. Now we occupy toward the Chinese nation, by reason of the fact that the Chinese nation believes that we are not land grabbing in the Orient, and believes that we desire to do justice, we occupy a position which will give to us interest in the trade which is awaiting development. Now then, these are the premises. Ought we then to pursue a policy with respect to these merchants and students that have a right to come here which will inflict on them contumely and thus destroy the position we have by reason of our position towards China in international affairs. I say no; and the state of California will say no too if the state of California knows her own interest and the interests not only of the wealthy man who carry on her enterprises, but of her labouring men. The labouring men make up the sinew of the country, and every time we increase our population by one hundred millions, it means that seventy-five millions are going to labour. How is it possible in the interest of labour to throw an insulting message in the face of China merely for the purpose of suiting a few persons who must look at this matter from a superficial standpoint. Now I have made plain my view on the Chinese question. I am not criticizing the enforcement of the law, but what I am saying is that if either by treaty or law it is necessary that that insult should follow, then the laws and the treaties ought to be repealed because it is not the policy of this government to exclude their class. When you are doing a favour it is just as well to do it politely."

The above was spoken in San Francisco where there has been more of a prejudice on the subject of exclusion laws than any other part of the country. One of the troubles connected with the exclusion law was corruption existing in the consular system, by which in many cases the certificate of the consul was wholly unreliable because procured through

fraud. The President has taken decided steps upon that subject, has removed the officials conniving at this corruption and loose practice, and has restored by his proclamation proper evidential weight to the certificates of the consuls.

I can speak with certainty and confidence of the President's earnest desire that the classes of Chinamen, the merchants, students and others who have the right to enter the country, shall not be in any way hindered in their free coming and going between China and the United States. It may be necessary in order to accomplish this that there be some change in the law or treaty, and if so the President will certainly take pleasure in effecting and recommending to Congress such reasonable changes. The method of securing this by boycott is not a fortunate one. The illegality of the boycott, and its violation of our treaty rights, I need hardly explain. The United States does not claim that the individual Chinaman is bound under the treaty to trade with any of its citizens; it does not claim that a number of Chinamen may not agree to withhold their trade from the United States, but it does insist that associations shall not be permitted to be formed which shall use means of intimidation and threats to prevent Chinamen who wish to trade with the United States from continuing that trade. The evil of the boycott is that it attempts to deprive the United States of trade by intimidation and duress of those who would otherwise be willing traders with the United States. The citizens of the United States under the treaties between the United States and China have the right to insist that the police authorities of China shall suppress such intimidation and allow the trade, which was guaranteed to be unrestricted by the government, to continue unobstructed. I need not say to you, as I have said in the United States, that I think it greatly better that one hundred Chinamen during the year shall evade the law, though coolies, than that intelligent Chinese gentlemen, merchants and students, who wish to visit the United States, or to do business there, should be harassed in their attempt to enter the United States by measures subjecting them to discomfort, inconvenience, contumely and insult, and do not hesitate to say that the influence of President Roosevelt's administration will be thrown toward a protection of the rights of these classes. Of course the best place to determine what a man's status is, whether he is a coolie, merchant or a student, is at his own home, and the disposition and tendency of the President is to make the certificate of the American Consul in China the strongest and most conclusive evidence upon this subject unless fraud or forgery appear.

The attitude of the United States toward China in political or international matters, I am sure need not reiterate. It is that of friendliness and sympathy, and an earnest desire to aid China in her effort to become more strictly a nation and to aid her toward the development of her immense resources. To this the senior Chinese member of the Legislative Council, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai responded that he and his colleagues concurred with Mr. Taft in his description of the evil tendencies of the boycott, but they did not in any way by that statement mean to express a lack of sympathy with the feeling on the part of Chinamen which had given rise to the boycott. They felt that the exclusion laws had been administered with much too great rigour and with greatly more severity than was consistent with the rights of the merchant and the student class, and they ventured to point out four respects in which they thought the treaty and the laws might very well be modified and secure from Chinamen generally an approval of the changes.

In the first place, they thought that the term "labourer" ought to be more clearly defined. To this Mr. Taft assented. He said that the rulings of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour, were not in his judgment always just, and that it was for better if possible, as he thought it was, to make a division which would leave no doubt either in the mind of the official enforcing the law, or of the Chinaman leaving his own country to apply for admission to the United States.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai then resumed by saying that there was a custom among Chinese merchants, for the purpose of continuing the firm beyond their own lives, to take with them into the United States as a part of the personnel of their business, shop assistants, or persons who would correspond to clerks and salesmen in the business of a mercantile establishment of the United States, who were taken out with the idea of subsequently entering the firm having experience enough, entering the firm and becoming partners. Such men, he said, were not coolies and did not belong to the labour class, although of course in the discharge of their duties there was some manual labour to perform, as that of showing goods, of putting them back on the shelves, etc. Mr. Taft said that he thought there was a clear distinction between a labourer and a clerk or salesman in a merchant's store, and that he personally saw no objection to an exclusion of such a class from this matter to the attention of the President.

Second. Hon. Dr. Ho Kai said that he thought the certificate of the Consul ought to be final except in case of fraud or forgery. Mr. Taft said that personally he concurred in this view and that the proclamation of the President issued strongly in that direction; that of course the corruption which had heretofore existed had been an obstacle in the way of giving the certificate of the consuls the weight that ought really to attach to them, but in view of the steps already referred to, he thought that the tendency of Congress and the President would be toward giving much more weight than had heretofore attached to the certificate of the American consular officers in China.

Third. Hon. Dr. Ho Kai called attention to the fact that there were quite a number of merchants and students who were subjects of Great Britain, in Hongkong Colony and in the Straits Settlements; that there were others who were citizens of the Republic of France in Tonkin and Saigon, and that there were still others who were citizens of the Kingdom of Holland in the Dutch East Indies; he said that these were gentlemen of wealth and education, who did not visit America because they would not accept the humiliation of being subjected to the necessity of producing a certificate, but he thought that all the security would be given to the United States that it ought to require by a passport describing their status as merchants or students and as subjects or citizens of their respective governments, issued by the proper American consul; that this would effect a very few persons; would be entirely safe, so far as the United States was concerned, because the United States might depend implicitly on the honesty of the government officials issued by the proper American consul; and yet the change by which they should be allowed to come in under a passport would be most gratifying to their feelings, and, though a slight change, would accomplish a great change in their view of the law. Mr. Taft said that he hoped some such provision might be introduced into the law, which should remove their source of humiliation and that he would be glad to bring this to the attention of the President and the State Department.

The fourth suggestion made by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai was that the law or the treaty should provide for an improvement in the detention sheds in which Chinamen destined for other countries were housed in the United States awaiting transshipment. Mr. Taft said that he had no knowledge of the details of this matter, but that he would also bring it to the attention of the President and he thought that every humane regulation would be put in force to prevent either humiliation or injury to the persons subjected to confinement under the circumstances.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Macao, 11th Sept.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

A large gathering of military officers and civilians assembled at the *Heungshan's* wharf this morning to bid farewell to the Chief Justice of this city, Dr. Magalhães, who, at his own request, has been transferred to Beira in Africa. Dr. Magalhães has been in Macao for many years, and is very well known and highly respected. His first came out as the Attorney General, which position he held for many years, with great credit, and was then appointed Chief Justice of Timor, and later of this city. Last year Dr. Magalhães went home with his family, and after a few months' sojourn in his country returned to resume his position. Dr. Magalhães was much respected and esteemed by the people of Macao both in his official and social capacities. His successor is Dr. Azevedo, who arrived here last Thursday. It is reported that there will be many official changes in the Colony soon.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

I am sorry to have to report another series of tremors, the first of which took place last Saturday afternoon. Various buildings have suffered damage, but the *Alameda* building fared the worst, the tremor of Saturday causing a big crack from the roof down to the foundation. A good many edifices will require extensive repairs.

RECONSTRUCTION OF S. PAULO CHURCH.

I hear that the fund raised by public subscription and bazaar for the reconstruction of S. Paulo has been used up and there is now a deficit of a few thousand dollars. Nothing has been done beyond the laying of the foundation stone, and I think that it is high time for the committee to render an account of their doings to the public; those who did subscribe will be very much interested to know how the project is progressing.

FANCY FAIR.

Another Fancy Fair is on the tapis. This will take place on the 30th instant and last proximo in the Flora Garden, kindly lent for the purpose. This bazaar has been promoted to raise funds for the extension and maintenance of a school for teaching the English and Portuguese languages to Chinese boys. The school was started by a Jesuit father of the Seminary of San Jose some time ago, and funds are now required for extending and maintaining this school. A large and influential committee of ladies and gentlemen of Macao, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Japan and Timor has been appointed, presided over by H. E. the Governor and his wife. The Flora Garden is an ideal place for holding the bazaar, and as on the 1st October (Sunday) there will be the annual procession of the Holy Rosary, there ought to be a large influx of pleasure-seekers and other visitors from Hongkong.

THE CHINESE AS MORPHOMANIACS.

The *Cablenews* of Sept. 9th reports:—Chun Sun, one of the thirteen Chinese arrested for practising medicine without a license, was found guilty by Judge Crossfield yesterday and sentenced to pay a fine of 50 pence. Sun was unable to pay, and will have to work out his fine in Bilibid prison, at the rate of 50 cents per diem.

The offence of which Chun was convicted was that of administering hypodermic injections of morphine as a cure of that habit. A photograph of one of the victims of the gang of quacks, introduced in evidence, presented a most horrible sight, the entire body being covered with a mass of suppurating, caused by the sores resulting from the use of the syringe.

The detective bureau is determined to stamp out the nefarious practice and more arrests will follow as soon as the evidence can be secured.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 12th September.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHEU HOK LAN v. THE FAT SOI.

This was an application for an order to submit certain accounts. Mr. H. N. Forsters appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp for defendant.

Mr. Sharp explained that two orders had been made—one on July 1st and the other on November 4th. The former was for an account of the receipts and payments of the defendant as compradore to the Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Company, showing the net earnings of defendant as such compradore. The first order was for an account of the profits, and the second, which was more detailed, for an account of the payments and receipts showing the net earnings and the amount due to plaintiff at 15 per cent. of the net earnings. On 19th December defendant filed a long detailed account under the order of 4th November, and this account showed a balance due to the plaintiff of \$11.31. His client paid \$11.90 into court in the first instance, and the accounts showed that even less was due. Plaintiff was dissatisfied and disputed the account, and there was a long inquiry before the Registrar. Practically the whole of the costs of the action were incurred at that inquiry. Counsel attended on both sides. On August 16th of this year the Registrar filed his certificate and found that the account was absolutely correct and that only the balance shown was due to plaintiff.

The Chief Justice—And now you apply for judgment. You paid that into court.

Mr. Sharp—We paid a little more into court. I think the law is clear. The Registrar's finding is binding on both parties. If either party is dissatisfied he must apply to discharge or vary that certificate within 21 days. The certificate was filed on August 16th and now application has been made.

Mr. Forsters—The whole point is that we never had any notice of what the Registrar was doing. He then read the affidavits of Mr. D. Almadro and Mr. Looker, solicitors for plaintiff and defendant respectively. The former said he had no notice of the settlement and the latter stated that so far as he knew the draft certificate was shown to Mr. D. Almadro.

The Chief Justice said he could not see why notice should be given. After further debate his Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for \$11.31, the plaintiff to have costs up to proceedings connected with the rendering of the account, but defendant to have costs as to the inquiry.

HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MORE GERMAN MILITARY CRITICISM.

Hamburg, Aug. 8th.

Although, after the stirring events in the Far East during the last eighteen months, the war in South Africa is fast becoming ancient history, a short account of the third publication of the General Staff in Berlin on the campaign may still be welcome to our readers. It has appeared almost simultaneously with the third volume of "The Times History of the War."

It deals very much with the same period, i.e. the fighting on the Tugela after the unsuccessful attack on Colenso; it concludes with Lord Roberts' march on Pretoria and the capture of the capital. It is based on information from private and official sources on both sides and its object being purely military, it may be assumed to be perfectly impartial. Indeed such is the impression it makes on the reader.

The writer in narrative and criticizing the campaign, arrived at the same conclusions as Mr. Aweary of the *Times* newspaper, attributing the want of success in Natal to the faulty strategy and the lack of decision on the part of Sir Redvers Buller and his lieutenants. Of Tommy Atkins' pluck, discipline and tenacity he speaks in terms of high praise, but considers that his training secured too much of the parade ground, that he did not learn to act for himself, that his shooting was generally speaking poor, and that he was frequently reckless and by no means equal to that of the Boers. The latter, on the other hand, he commends for absence of discipline, order and cohesion for a selfish disregard of duty and lack of initiative, as long as at least as they acted together as organized forces.

One of the causes of General Buller's repeated failures was, in the opinion of the German officer, the antiquated organization of the Army Transport service, which made it particularly ill-suited for the work in hand, hampering the movements of the troops by its clumsiness thus placing them at a great disadvantage compared with the Boers, whose mobility was marvellous and who moved about their big guns from one position to another as if they had been the lightest of field pieces. It will be remembered that the first thing Lord Roberts did on his arrival at Cape Town was to remodel the transport service. In due appreciation of the difficulties before him, and the line of railway and thousands of miles removed from his base, no serious hitch occurred at any time in the provisioning of the troops or the transport of war material. Sir Redvers Buller, however, was satisfied to leave things as they were and the consequence was that on almost every occasion the long train of waggonettes that accompanied his army interfered with the progress of his plans. Sir Redvers, as I said before, is not spoilt by too much praise on the part of this critic, who lays to his charge want of decision, incapacity to grasp sudden changes in the situation and after his dispositions accordingly, a fondness for leaving the carrying out of his designs to subordinate, and hesitating to interfere when mistakes had been made and the consequences had to be awaited, as for instance in Sir Charles Warren's flanking movement at Tala Mijana Hills, and above all an exaggerated dread of risking the lives of his men. Many a partial advantage gained during that long struggle on the Tugela might have been pushed home and properly supported, had led to victory, although at a certain sacrifice of life, and there seems to be little doubt in the mind of the writer, that there were moments during the three actions of the Tala Mijana Hills, the Spion Kop and the Vaalkrantz when an energetic attack along the whole line might

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M. GAINS,

MANAGER.

[1886]

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905.

have forced the positions of the Boers. The irresolution displayed by Sir Redvers on these occasions infected the commanders under him, who were afraid to act on their own responsibility and often failed to support one another when hard pressed or when timely assistance might have secured success. Something may be owing to the imperfect knowledge of the actual numbers and positions of the enemy at headquarters for want of careful scouting and reconnoitering.

It is all the more to be regretted that such opportunities should have been lost, as the Boers had been showing signs of demoralization; the uncertainty of the protracted struggle and the inactivity it entailed was telling upon them, they were tiring of the life in the trenches, and many went home with or without leave for longer or shorter periods, shaken in the belief in their own invincibility by the news of the steady advance of Lord Roberts into the Orange Free State. It would, therefore, appear very probable that under circumstances a sudden and bold attack might have led to the relief of the besieged town long before Sir Redvers' last successful effort at Hlangwane Hill, particularly as at an earlier stage the general might have rendered valuable assistance by a sortie en masse; but the general would not move without making deliberate preparations—perhaps the unwieldy nature of the transport service precluded the possibility of a surprise—thus giving the Boers who, from their elevated positions commanded a view of almost the entire country occupied by the British, time to gauge his intentions and to foil them by reinforcements and strengthening the points threatened. Sir Redvers Buller's messages to Sir George White, advising him to surrender are mentioned with little comment; they are ascribed to his vacillating nature and his ever changing moods.

Space will not permit my dwelling more fully on the chapter on Lord Roberts' capture of Pretoria. I must, therefore, confine myself to the summing up, as it were, of the writer:—"The troops had thus within four weeks including a ten days halt at Kroustad, accomplished a march of about 300 miles in a country without water, without forage and without proper roads, engaged in constant fights with the enemy, their lines of communication by no means secure, and provisioning extremely difficult; it is a feat that bears eloquent testimony to the energy of the leaders and to the devotion and power of endurance of the men and one that will ever remain memorable in the annals of military history."

RIOT AT AMOY.

"IPHIGENIA" BUSY; SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

Placards were exhibited some time ago on all the walls of Amoy city, threatening a general strike from work and the closing of all shops, to take place on the 1st of the Chinese moon (30th August). The British Consul, on learning this, sent a telegram to the Hongkong Naval Authorities for a British war vessel to come at once, as it was feared that a riot would occur, and the naval authorities at Hongkong dispatched the cruiser *Iphegenia*, being the only vessel available, and she came into port on Monday, the 28th ult., to protect the British and foreign interests.

It was blowing pretty stiffly on the 29th, and all the steamers and the cruiser went out for shelter.

On the 30th of August all the shops were closed, and the streets of Amoy were bare, as on Chinese New Year's day. The Bund was full of Chinese and the trouble commenced at about 9.30 a.m. by the small boys throwing stones at the Customs House and the employees of the Customs began to drive them away with sticks and stones, so that a riot ensued, and all the furniture and windows in the Harbour Master's office were broken and all the gigs were smashed to pieces and thrown into the sea. The rioters were trying to rush into the Customs office to ransack the place and employees of the Customs had to resort to arms; this resulted in the killing of five men and wounding of about nine men. The British cruiser came inside and landed about the picket-boat came alongside the jetty, all the rioters, over one thousand in number, made their escape and the Bund became deserted. During the riot, Chinese officials and soldiers appeared during the riot, but they could not do anything and the Chinese Taoist received a severe cut on the head with a stone; he had to go into his chair and made his escape.

It is quite evident that the presence of the British cruiser *Iphegenia* was needed, as had it not been for her, the Customs House buildings would have been destroyed by the rioters, and something more serious would have happened in the British Concession.

All the steamers left without taking or receiving any cargo on the 30th. The British India str. *Pundua* arrived on that day and all the Chinese passengers landed and went away of their own accord without being examined by the Customs. Several shops were opened for transaction of business next day. The Bund is guarded day and night by the marines from the *Iphegenia*. Everything is now very quiet. Business is very slack now and some steamers are lying idle in harbour on account of the strike. —N.C. Daily News.

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CROWN AND BRIDGES,

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PAINLESS EXTRACTING OF TEETH.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION GRATIS.

HIGH CLASS WORK.

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1905. [1887]

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FOR THE CLIMATE.

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UPRIGHT PIANOS

Maker. Sale Former

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LUNAN ... \$150 \$475

CABIN PIANO ... 180 250

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PLEYEL ... 295 525

OWN MAKE (R.P. Co.) 300 450

SCHIEDMAYER ... 320 500

KIRKMAN ... 325 480

STUART ... 335 450

ROSENCRANZ ... 350 500

OWN MAKE (OVER

STRUNG) 385 600

BROADWOOD ... 400 600

SPAETH ... 400 500

COLLARD ... 500 700

HAAKE ... 525 600

RACHAIS ... 575 750

KRAUSS ... 585 650

HOPKINSON ... 600 750

WINKLEMAN ... 675 750

STEINVEG ... 700 858

GRAND (Small & Large) PIANOS.

COLLARD ... \$300 formerly \$650

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Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2065]

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Hongkong, July 5th, 1905. 1370

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

WANTED for a Club in North China, a SUB-MANAGER. He must be able to keep intelligible accounts. Free Quarters, Coal and Light will be provided. Salary to commence \$150 per month.

Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1905. [2111]

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

"STONYHURST" and the THREE HOUSES on Magdalen Terrace, Magazine Gap. Area about 5,000 square feet. In One Lot or Single Portion of Purchase money to remain on Mortgage if required.

Apply to—
AHMET RUMJAHN,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1905. [2112]

TO LET.

IRY and COMMODIOUS ROOMS, including Basement, in the Ground Floor of No. 3, Des Vaux Road. Suitable for Office or Shops.

For further particulars, apply to—
DORABJEE & CO.,
King Edward Hotel,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1905. [2113]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES OF THE HONGKONG CLUB, payable on SATURDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1905, will be held at the Hongkong Club House, at 11 o'clock a.m. on TUESDAY, the 10th SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Members of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1905. [2114]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SILESIA," will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDEL, WIELER & CO.,
Agents,
Prinsep's Building,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1905. [3]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BAYERN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 6 o'clock this Afternoon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th September will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 18th September, at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1905. [5]

REQUIRED by a FIRST-CLASS MERCANTILE HOUSE in Hongkong an Experienced Man of business to act as COMPTROLLER. Good references and substantial securities required.

Apply in writing to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
8, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2050]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned invite applications for the post of COMPTROLLER to an old and well established Bank. Applications to be in writing and to state qualifications and age of applicant. The highest references required.

No one need apply unless he is an experienced man of business and prepared to give substantial security.

Apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1905. [1934]

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NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady, B. B.

Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1898]

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GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

on the
VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,
(Near Tramway Station),

on SATURDAY,

SEPTEMBER 16TH, AT 3.15 P.M.

Tickets ... \$2 and \$1.

Tickets can be obtained at the Volunteer Head Quarters, near the Hongkong Club, Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2097]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st June, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 23rd SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2098]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, on the 8th day of September, 1905, taken over the business of the FUK KEE CHAN, of No. 62 Elgin Street, Kowloon, Washerwoman, IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned under the same name, and that all debts due by the former proprietor, MAH NANG, previous to the said date, are to be settled by him, and that the undersigned is not responsible for clothing sent to the FUK KEE CHAN prior to the said date.

Dated the 8th day of September, 1905.

U. YEUNG,
2091

WEBLEY & SCOTT

REVOLVER & ARMS CO., LD.

AUTOMATIC REVOLVERS, SPORTING GUNS, &c.

G. REISS & CO., LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA & JAPAN.

12, SZECHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI. 1571

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 13th SEPTEMBER, 1905, at 10 a.m. at H. M. NATAL YARD,

SUNDRY NAVAL VICTUALLING, OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES,

Comprising:—
BOATS' ENGINES and BOILERS, OLD CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE, STEEL WIRE, HAWSEERS, BRASS, COPPER, IRON, MANGANESE BRONZE, PAPER, PAINT, CANVAS, FURNITURE, BLANKETS, PROVISIONS, IMPLEMENTS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, OAK STAVES, 1,000 HAT RIBBONS, (coloured "Sparrowhawk," "Humber," and "Tweed.")

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Government Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [2093]

HONGKONG

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KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers, Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants, 57, 58 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE, Manager,
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [55]

INSURANCES

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [13]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against Fire at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [181]

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is a Publicly British Insurance Company. Head Office: London. Established in London in 1891.

W. H. TRENBARD DAVIS,
Branch Manager & Underwriter,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1905. [2032]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904. £17,161,290.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000
Subscribed CAPITAL, 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 657,500
IL. FUND, 3,001,255 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against Fire at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1557]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
27, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [761]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

WITH Private Family suitable for Gentleman. Good Locality; Central. Tennis; Hongkong.

G. L.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [1921]

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"ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE,"
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD,
"TOWER HOUSE," Kennedy Road.
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Mrs. G. SACHSE,
"St. George's House,"
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [70]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRAESIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road, (date of "Tung Yuen.")
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1835]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W. J. W. KEW,
Manager,
Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [1433]

TO LET

TO LET.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late of F. Blackhead & Co. and Shewan, Tomes & Co.'s Offices, Ground Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately or en masse.

Apply to—
CHUNG SHUN KOO,
First Floor, No. 10, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [192]

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Offices, TWO ROOMS in Prince's Building.

Apply to—
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1905.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION "Fountain Lodge" Caine Road.

Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
Hongkong, 2nd May 1905. [1114]

TO LET.

NOS. 4 & 5, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, KOWLOON. Five Roomed Houses Tennis Court.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, 18th June, 1905. [1434]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"LIGONELL" Near Peak Tram Station. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & CO.,
Hongkong, 8th September, 1905. [2051]

TO LET.

THE First-floor of YORK BUILDINGS (Opposite Messrs. GAUPE & Co.) For Offices.

Apply to—
KELLY & WALSH, LD.,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2051]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 6th September, 1905. [2059]

TO LET.

"PARKSIDE" KOWLOON, a Six Roomed Detached House Standing in its own Grounds, facing the King's Park.

For Particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1905. [1234]

TO LET.

MEIRION, No. 2, THE PEAK. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
E. JONES HUGHES,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1905. [1106]

TO LET.

"THE OAK" No. 83, CONDUIT ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Tennis Court.

Apply to—
C. F. DE CARVALHO,
Care of H. and S. Bank,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [1820]

SHOPS TO LET IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HALF THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. Possession at an early date. And No. 25, under Hongkong Hotel. For particulars, apply to—
W. BREWER & CO.,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1905. [1849]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES on Fiddler's Hill. Immediate possession.

A ROOM IN COLLEGE CHAMBERS. Immediate possession.

SPACIOUS GODOWNS, formerly known as McGregor Barracks, fronting the Praya. 2ND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, formerly occupied by the Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1905. [2044]

TO LET.

NEW EUROPEAN HOUSES in Cameron and Des Vaux Roads, Kowloon. Electrical Fittings for Lights, &c. Possession about 1st August next.

Apply to—CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,
15 & 16, Connaught Road, Praya W.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [194]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, Eight Rooms, from 1st June, 1905.

Apply to—
E. A. DE CARVALHO,
14, Arbuthnot Road,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1905. [1119]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [1539]

TO LET.

NO. 74, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—
COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [84]

TO LET.

SHOP and FIRST FLOOR in MANSION BUILDING (approaching completion) next door to Messrs. KRUSE & Co.

Apply to—
MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,
Hongkong, 15th August, 1905. [1889]

TO LET.

TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, European Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or about 31st August, 1905. Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1569]

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 47, 48, 49 & 50, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON; Residential Flats with Sitting-Room, Bed-Room, Bath-Room, Fireplaces, Gas Fittings, &c.; entirely European style. Rental very moderate. Possession 1st August, 1905. Apply to—
CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.,
15 & 16, Praya West, Hongkong,
Hongkong, 6th July, 1905. [2071]

TO LET.

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the annex, from 1st September next, suitable for Offices. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

Apply to—
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [1350]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BEAK PIKE), GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST. A BUILDING at Causeway Bay, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., LD.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905. [181]

TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [1707]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 3, GRANVILLE AVENUE, KOW. LOON: Electric Light. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 20th June, 1905. [1477]

TO LET.

NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables entrance in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads.

For full particulars, apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. [47]

TO LET.

"TANG YUEN" No. 18, MACDONNELL ROAD, containing 18 Rooms and Bath Rooms; a well laid out Garden and Lawn. Full View of Harbour. Lately occupied as a First-Class Hotel. Part or whole of premises can be let.

Apply to—
LUK CHEUK MAN,
No. 51, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1653]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

DUNHEVED 33, Robinson Road.

Apply to—
HO U. MING,
81, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1905. [953]

TO LET.

"THE EYRE" Peak.

1, DES VEAUX VILLAS, Peak, Nos. 4, 6 &

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DAVERN, German str., 3,125, H. Formes, 12th Sept., Bremen 2nd Aug. and Singapore 8th Sept., Mails and General—Melchers & Co.

CHOTSAW, British str., 1,224, T. W. Solby, 12th Sept., Shanghai 8th Sept. and Swatow 11th Sept., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ELIZABETH RICKMERS, German str., 998, G. Gotsche, 12th Sept., Bangkok 5th Sept., Rangoon 12th Sept., Amoy and Swatow 12th Sept., General—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

HAI CHING, British str., 1,207, A. E. Hodgins, 12th Sept., Fochow, Amoy and Swatow 11th Sept., General—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

HANAU, French str., 729, P. N. Morley, 12th Sept., Hanoi 11th Sept., Cattle, Pigs and General—A. R. Marty.

HSEIH HO, Chinese str., 12th September, from Canton.

LITIS, German gunboat, 12th September, from Macao.

LYRA, American str., 4,417, Geo. V. Williams, 11th Sept., Manila 9th Sept., Hump and General—Dodwell & Co.

PREUSSEN, German str., 3,278, R. Meyer, 12th Sept., Yokohama 2nd Sept., Mails and General—Melchers & Co.

SIBERIA, American str., 5,650, J. Tremaine Smith, 12th Sept., San Francisco 14th August, Mails, Flour and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office, 12th September.

Glovalbach, British str., for Amoy.

Haizan, French str., for Fochow.

Koching, British str., for Singapore.

Sikh, British str., for Shanghai.

Zaida, British str., for Amoy.

12th September.

BRELAVERN, British str., for Nagasaki.

CARPO, British str., for San Francisco.

DEW OF MAINE, British str., for Nagasaki.

GREGORY APER, British str., for Calcutta.

HERCULES, Norwegian str., for Kuching.

LENNON, British str., for Calcutta.

LONGMOON, German str., for Shanghai.

LOYAL, German str., for Fochow.

MACEDEUS, British str., for Weihaiwei.

QUINTA, German str., for Calcutta.

SAXONIA, German str., for Port Pirie.

SURKHA, British str., for Port Pirie.

TAMING, British str., for Manila.

TAINTU, German str., for Bangkok.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. **Haizang** reports: Light variable air and calm, fine and clear.

The British str. **Chonging** reports: Fresh to moderate S. and S.W. winds and fine weather throughout.

VESSELS IN PORT.

12th September.

ABERDEEN DOCK—

DAVERN, German str., from Singapore.

CHOTSAW, British str., from Singapore.

ELIZABETH RICKMERS, German str., from Bangkok.

HAI CHING, British str., from Fochow.

HANAU, French str., from Hanoi.

HSEIH HO, Chinese str., from Canton.

LITIS, German gunboat, from Macao.

LYRA, American str., from Manila.

PREUSSEN, German str., from Yokohama.

SIBERIA, American str., from San Francisco.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"DAVERN,"

Captain D. Formes, due here with the outward German Mail about TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., will leave for the above places about 12/24 hours after arrival.

For Further Particulars, apply to **MELCHERS & CO.**

Agents, Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [5]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAI CHING,"

Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 14th inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,**

General Managers, Hongkong, 12th September, 1905. [2107]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE,"

will be despatched for the above ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

For freight and further information apply to **SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**

Agents "Shire" Line, Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [2094]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MULTIBERANIAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PENANG, GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SIMLA,"

Captain C. D. Goldsmith, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from here for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 23rd September, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "Himalaya," 6,598 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer **Shah**, which will sail for Marseilles and London, proceeding for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Arabia," due in London on the 4th November, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to **J. S. LEWIS,**

Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [1]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section, SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CANDIA	Brit. str.	—	O. Jones, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	RADNORSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
LONDON, via PORTS OF CALL.	SILMA	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	ANTHONY	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	ALCONOR	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th Oct.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	DIOMED	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c., via PORTS OF CALL.	ERNEST SIMONS	Freestate	—	MELCHERS & CO.	MELCHERS & CO.	On 19th inst., at 1 p.m.
BREMEN, via PORTS OF CALL.	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Doehren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 22nd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILSIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bable	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 4th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Kardel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schoenfeldt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 18th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENDEMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Jahurg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 1st Nov.
TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	PERIA	Aus. str.	—	Craglietto	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 15th Nov.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	1 m.	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., P.M.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	AGAMEMNON	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	SILVER BLANCA	Brit. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	STANDARD OIL CO.	On 20th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	SENCA	Brit. str.	—	STANDARD OIL CO.	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 23rd inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	SATSUMA	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LD.	DODWELL & CO. LD.	About 30th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	About 5th Oct.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TARTAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Davidson, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-day.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Am. str.	2 m.	H. Pybus, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 20th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN.	LYRA	Am. str.	—	G. V. Williams	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED.	On 17th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE &c. VIA JAPAN.	TYNDRA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Wagmann	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Oct.
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	NICOMEDIA	Ger. str.	—	J. R. Rinder	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 26th inst., at Daylight.
SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN.	MINNESOTA	Am. str.	—	Abenauer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA NEW GUINEA.	WHEAT	Ger. str.	—	C. J. Beaton, R.N.R.	MELCHERS & CO.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA, &c.	WHEAT	Ger. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE.	SCOTIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Formes	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	TAIPAN	Dut. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO & YOKOHAMA.	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Haroldson	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	FEI THOW	Am. str.	—	H. Stable	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 19th inst., P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	CHILIA	Brit. str.	—	H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PROTEUS	Ger. str.	—	Krabbe	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	DAI NIPPON	Jap. str.	—	H. Okita	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
TAMUAT VIA SWATOW & AMOY	PROTEUS	Ger. str.	—	Thorntson	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at Noon.
TAMUAT VIA SWATOW & AMOY	PROTEUS	Ger. str.	—	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	BUN	Brit. str.	—	A. Nottley	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 18th inst., at 2 p.m.
MANILA	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	About 16th inst.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY	PERIN	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 16th inst.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

1905

13th September

27th September

11th October

25th October

8th November

22nd November

6th December

20th December

1906

3rd January

17th January

31st January

14th February

25th February

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of SEPTEMBER, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain Meyer, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 11th September. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 12th September, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 12th September.

Contents of Packages are to be noted on Receipts which will be signed for less than 32.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards. Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to **MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 6th September, 1905.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Things Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LONDON, OPORTO, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

DESTINATIONS.

SAILING DATES.

Freight & Passengers

Freight & Passengers

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Freight & Passengers

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

R.M.S. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

"TARTAR," 4,425 Tons Com. W. Davidson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN," 6,000 Tons Com. H. Pybus, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA," 6,000 Tons Com. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.

"ATHENIAN," 3,552 Tons Com. S. Robinson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA," 6,000 Tons Com. E. Eastman, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 280. via New York 262.

Intermediate on Steamers, } 240. } 242.

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